

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 28, 1863.

NO. 209.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms..

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Administrator.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

Administrator.

Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

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ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863—tf.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
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Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

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FRANCIS QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.
John C. Herndon, Frankfort.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John C.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 28, 1863.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 26.]

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans and his staff arrived here Saturday evening at about 10 o'clock, the train having been delayed by a trifling accident. His rooms had been engaged at the Galt House by his friends, and hundreds of our best and most patriotic citizens thronged there to see him and to bid him welcome.

We never saw the noble old veteran and victor in finer health than he enjoys now. And he is calm, confident, and most cheerful. He knows that he has left the Army of the Cumberland in good hands, and he evidently awaits the investigation if any is intended of his own conduct without the shadow of apprehension. From full conversations with the officers of his staff, we know that all the extraordinary and startling charges, telegraphed as having been made or intimated or suggested in the Washington Chronicle, supposed by some to be an organ of the Administration, are as false as any falsehood that ever emanated from the tongue of Satan. The Administration will never officially make one of those charges against him. Why such infamous and malignant calumnies were allowed to come over the wires, whilst the most important truths are daily and nightly smothered by the Government as contraband, is something that we cannot understand. But "Time makes all things even."

We hear and believe, that the President of the United States, since the battle of Chickamauga, has written to Gen. Rosecrans, expressing entire approbation of all he had done. In closing these brief remarks, we take great pleasure in giving General Order No. 242, issued by Gen. Rosecrans, on his leaving the Army of the Cumberland. It is characteristic of him, and we could not give it higher praise. Patriotism never spoke in nobler tone:

HEAD QRS DEPT OF THE CUMBERLAND, [CHATTANOOGA, October 19, 1863.]

General Orders, No. 242.

The General Commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland that he leaves them, under orders from the President.

Major General Geo. H Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume command of this Army and Department. The chiefs of all the staff departments will report to him for orders. In taking leave of you, his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers, he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as he did, a stranger. General Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization. He has led you often in battle. To his known prudence, dauntless courage, and true patriotism you may look with confidence that, under God, he will lead you to victory.

The General commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past. To the division and brigade commanders he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty co-operation in all he has undertaken. To the chiefs of the staff departments and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and may God bless you!

W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

Official: C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

[From the Manchester Examiner, October 7.]

A Rebel Privateer—A British Ship Fired Into.

Some additional particulars have been received with reference to the stoppage of the ship Hahneman, on her way to Bombay, by a Confederate privateer already mentioned. On the 1st of July, in latitude 25° 25' min., South, and longitude 32° 45', 48 min., West, while in company with two Dutch barks—one named the Bulgersty, the other name unknown—they perceived a large brig bearing down upon them with all sail. She passed the two Dutch ships, exchanged signals with them and then shaped her course for the Hahneman, who was still kept on the port tack, and heading to S. S. W., with the wind S. E. The brig then fired a blank gun, and the British colors were immediately hoisted on the Hahneman, who still kept on her course. The American now fired a shot gun, which, fortunately fell astern; afterward, another shot dropped just ahead.

The Hahneman then lay to, and the bark rapidly gained upon her, and while she was hauling up her mainsail, the privateer again fired—that time, two shotguns—and one of which very nearly reached the Hahneman, falling in a line with the foremast, and the other passed over the poop, close by the Captain and mate. The Hahneman was immediately brought to, and waited the approach of the unwelcome stranger. When she was within about 400 yards, a boat was lowered, manned by an officer and four men, heavily armed, three of whom boarded the Hahneman, and demanded her papers. The officer was remonstrated with by the Captain as to his mode of procedure, who replied that if he was sure she was a Federal ship, they would have sunk her rather than let her escape. The ship's papers were strictly scrutinized, with which the officer expressed himself satisfied. The officer, upon inquiry, said his ship was the Tuscaloosa, Captain Low, and had run the blockade of Charleston after the defeat of the iron-clads, and had been fifty days out; she had not captured any vessels in that time, although several had been boarded by her. The officer, Mr. St. Clair, a native of Virginia, then left the ship, together with his men, and the Hahneman proceeded on her way again.

Yours truly,
W. A. WARNER.

P. S. They got Winn's horse, saddle and bridle, all the clothing of the Major, his gold watch and a heavy gold ring, which I heard this evening they cut off his finger to obtain.

W. A. W.

Whose Father was He?

After the battle of Gettysburg, a Union soldier was found in a secluded spot on the field, where, wounded, he had laid himself down to die. In his hands tightly clasped, was an amputree containing the portraits of three small children, and upon this picture his eyes, set in death, rested. The last object upon which the dying father looked was the image of his children, and as he silently gazed upon them, his soul passed away. How touching! How solemn! What pen can describe the emotions of this patriot father as he gazed upon these children, so soon to be made orphans! Wounded and alone, the din of battle still sounding in his ear, he lies down to die. His last thoughts and prayers are for his family. He has finished his work on earth; his last battle had been fought; he had freely given his life to his country; and now, while his life's blood is ebbing, he clasps in his hands the image of his children, and, commanding them to the God of the fatherless, rests his last lingering look upon them.

When, after the battle, the dead were being buried, this soldier was thus found. The amputree was taken from his embrace, and has since been sent to this city for recognition. Nothing else was found upon his person by which he might be identified. His grave has been marked, however, so that if by any means this amputree will lead to his recognition he may be disinterred. This picture is now in the possession of Dr. Bourne, No. 104 Spring Garden street, of this city, who can be called upon or addressed in reference to it. The children, two boys and a girl, are, apparently, nine, seven and five years of age, the boys being respectively the oldest and youngest of the three. The youngest boy is sitting in a high chair, and on each side of him is his brother and sister. The oldest boy's jacket is made from the same material as his sister's dress. These are the

most prominent features of the group. It is earnestly desired that all the papers in the country will draw attention to the discovery of this picture and its attendant circumstances, so that, if possible, the family of the dead hero may come into possession of it. Of what inestimable value will it be to these children, proving, as it does, that the last thoughts of their dying father was for them and them only.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR VIRGINIA.—The United States District Court for Virginia, Judge Underwood presiding, resumed its session at Alexandria Wednesday. A letter says:

"Several decrees will probably be pronounced in the course of the week under the confiscation law, upon which Judge Underwood is understood to put a different construction from that adopted in other districts. He holds that, under the Constitution, and the laws of the last Congress, not merely the life estate, but the fee simple, of real property is forfeited by treason. He considers that the joint resolution explanatory of the confiscation law was not intended to put the life estate construction upon the constitutional provisions relative to the subject, but to leave the interpretation of this provision, with reference to which two opinions obtain, to the courts. Judge Underwood is confirmed in this view by high authority."

Artemus Ward en Route to California.

Artemus lectured in Philadelphia last week. The following are a few of his hits:

I do not come here for the purpose of instructing any body. I shall not ignore the little people, little boys, or little girls. I like little girls; I like big girls just as well. I do not desire you to regard these prefatory remarks as at all apologetic. I was never embarrassed but once in life; the circumstance is a profound secret; I know it will go no farther, there are so many ladies present. It is said the rolling stone gathers no moss. I don't see what good that would do the rolling stone. I don't see what the gathering stone wants to gather moss for. As for rising with the lark, I prefer to rise with gold. Some people say that rocks are like stones. For my part I prefer to be rocked to sleep than to be stoned to death. I intend to go to California by way of the sea; I should like to go by way of the Mississippi, because the way is free! [Immensely applause.]

At the close of one of my bursts of eloquence, one gentleman was observed to leave the hall; he was very much moved. Eloquence is like gingerbread; you only want one hunk of it at a time. Those people who deride the present era would have derided Noah and his ark, although he offered them dead-head tickets. I might have lectured upon Brigham Young. I don't know much about him, except that he resides in Utah and is rather married; he has a mother-in-law, which is a good thing to have. I might have lectured to you upon astronomy, and mentioned the stars, among which the most prominent is the Southern cross, which is a moulatto. Instead of lecturing on physical culture, I thought of England for a lecture. I think England deserves a lecture. I thought of music. I'd give my best head of hair—and it's a good head of hair—although, as the soldier said to his lady-love, it's hard to part [great applause]—to write well on that.

A young and very unmarried lady whom I once knew, of about fifty-two summers or somewhere about there, used to sing, "My heart is throbbing," and I sweetly said, "Let it throb." I might have lectured on Africa. There are no rioters there, and there is a general disposition to see the draft in force. You will permit me to say a few words about people who put on airs. I never Bunker Hill, and sometimes when I am in Boston I stop at the Revere House. I own a farm in the State of Maine. I should like to sell it. I have a grandmother—two grandmothers—and I love them. Indeed, we ought to like our relations—not, indeed, our foreign relations, except Russia. You remember the remark of a New Jersey magistrate, about four o'clock one afternoon, "I am glad habeas corpus is suspended at last. The old — ought to have been hung years ago."

There is one good thing in speaking on so many good topics in so short a space of time, you don't dwell long on any of them. Like the yellow fever, it don't detain you long. Ambition is a very good thing in its way; Alexander wept, as you, no doubt, have been informed, because he had no more worlds to conquer, and if he were alive now, no doubt he would weep again and be appointed to a brigadiership. Poetry never occurred to me as a subject for a lecture. If some of our newspaper rhymers had been here, their lays might be more of profit to the market. There were two new subjects which I intended to grapple with; but able minds do not grapple in my family. Those two subjects are Slavery and Temperance. Will you listen to me for four hours on Slavery and Temperance? I might lecture on Love, Courtship, Matrimony, &c. There are unpleasant marriages, and there will be as long as unpleasant people continue to get married. In all marriages there are squalls.

Of course, in all marriages you must look out for squalls. [Great laughter.] To me absurd people are most refreshing. Among these is the old maid who objected to a man because it had not a bow window in it. The laugh comes in, ladies and gentlemen, at the word *baw*. I am reliably informed that Boston has most beautiful statuary. I know it from what I saw in Rome—I allude to Rome on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they stop every ten minutes for refreshment. Now, with your permission, we will talk about the restoration of the Union. I have some convictions on the subject, obtained in the midst of a checkered career, but I use the phrase because it sounds well. Those men who would pull the Union clock to pieces will fail, and find their endeavors shattered beneath the lightning stroke of the popular will. Ladies and gentlemen, I expect to lecture in San Francisco, California, about four weeks from to-day. Tickets admitting to this lecture will admit to that free of expense.

A Constitutional Government for Russia.

A new and important era is about to dawn upon Russia, namely, a change in her form of Government. Emperor Alexander, in a recent speech delivered before the Diet of Finland, a Grand Duchy of Russia, shadows forth such a change, and professes himself desirous of establishing liberal institutions throughout his empire. And first, he proposes to develop liberal principles of government in Finland, granting to its inhabitants more extended privileges in reference to the assessment of taxes and the making of motions, reserving to himself only the right to take the initiative in all questions concerning changes in the fundamental law. The Emperor closes his speech, so full of

earnest desire for the continued prosperity of the States of his empire, with these suggestive words:

"It belongs to you, representatives of the Grand Duchy, to prove by the dignity, moderation and calmness of your discussions, that in the hands of a wise people, and one who are determined to labor in concert with their sovereign, and in a practical spirit, for the development of their prosperity, *liberal institutions, far from being a danger, become a guarantee of order and prosperity.*"

It will thus be seen that Alexander intends to confer a constitutional form of Government upon all the States of the Empire, for he would not certainly pay such a tribute to liberal institutions as this speech contains, unless he contemplated the adoption of them. In fact, in his correspondence with the Western Powers in reference to Poland, he has promised to it a representative constitution, which he will undoubtedly establish as soon as the present rebellion shall have been quelled. Moreover, it is said that the Emperor has in readiness to issue, a proclamation establishing nine Provincial Diets throughout Russia, all to be subordinate to a Central Chamber of Representatives of the Empire. Such a proclamation will be the initiatory toward giving to the Russians a Constitutional Monarchy, and by such a course Alexander will make for himself a greater name than even that of Peter the Great; for Russia, under the powerful influence of free institutions, will become a greater and nobler Government than ever the mind of despotism imagined. Surely, liberty is becoming and unconquerable power in all nations, and he is the wise ruler who regards it.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

R. P. PEPPER.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863.

United States Five Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States \$ per cent bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank.

J. B. TEMPLE.

Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. H. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863.

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

FRENCH MERINOS.

MAGENTA MERINOS,

AZULINE MERINOS,

COBURGS,

MODE ALPACAS,

BLACK ALPACAS,

POIL DE CHEVRES,

WOOLEN PLAIDS,

FRENCH REPPS,

FRENCH POPLINS,

PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. G. HOPKINS & CO.

COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

SIXTY THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERLEI SQUARE SHAWLS,

WATERLEI DRAB SHAWLS,

WATERLEI LONG SHAWLS,

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MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,

RICH PLAID SHAWLS,

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BRUNNER'S SKIRTS,

WASHINGTON SKIRTS,

ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

WE ALSO conclude to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 28, 1863.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH

FOR THE

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Besides reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of all the more important items of the current news of the foreign and domestic war, political and miscellaneous.

The important subjects which will claim the attention of the General Assembly are of vital importance to all the citizens of the State of Kentucky, and we shall hope to receive a large list of subscribers to our Daily paper.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Rammittances may be made by mail at the risk of the publisher.

Oct. 28th, 1863.

Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation, urging upon the citizens of New York to aid in recruiting volunteers, under the recent call of the President. In the appeal which he makes to the people he, with great truth, says:

In this emergency it is the duty of all the citizens to listen to the appeal put forth by the President, and to give efficient and cheerful aid in filling up the thinned ranks of our armies. It is due to our brethren on the field, who have battled so heroically for the Union, and at the same time, oppose the enlistment of slaves in Kentucky. We have no difficulty on the subject. We have from the start occupied this position. It is the position of the loyal men of Kentucky.

The Commonwealth has always given a proper support to the constitutional authorities. We have advocated, and still advocate, the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed. The last man and the last dollar, we say, should be given, if needed, to save the Government.

Every emotion of pride and patriotism should impel us to give this by voluntary and cheerful contributions of men and money, and not by a forced conscription or coercive action on the part of the Government.

Every conservative throughout the land will thank Gov. S. for these timely words of encouragement. Every effort should be made by the loyal States to fill up our army.

The military operations of the Government are delayed and hindered by the want of adequate military power, and are threatened with serious disasters. Prompt action is needed.

Halleck has succeeded in placing our armies in such positions that neither can aid the other by diversion, or strategy, or direct and speedy reinforcements, and the only safety is in making each army large enough to meet any force which it is in the power of the rebels to bring against it.

If we meet with a disaster in the centre, although the disaster may not prove fatal—no disaster can be—it may protract the war.

To meet all contingencies, let every loyal official and private citizen, lend their whole influence and aid to the raising of men.

The more men we get, the sooner the war will be ended and peace restored.

The Cincinnati Times, in commenting upon a recent article of ours on the subject of enlisting negro troops in Kentucky, says:

The plan of Secretary Stanton, as we understand it, is this: he will establish recruiting offices in the Border States, and offer to slaveholders \$300 for each able-bodied negro who will enlist in the army; the slave to be made free at the expiration of his term of service. If any man can seriously object to this, we should be glad to know upon what grounds.

Several serious objections are made to the enlistment of negro troops:

It is inhuman to entice or force a negro to fight for another man's Government. The reason urged by many in the Northern States that it will save the lives of white men, is not only dishonorable, but inhuman. No slaveholder would ever place his slave beneath himself and danger.

The plan proposes to consult the slave, and not the owner.

It would leave in the slave States a large free negro population, which, no one knows better than a Cincinnati editor, is the meanest population on the globe. This population would be such a nuisance that the people of Kentucky would expel it from the State.

The Federal Government has no right or authority to go into the slave trade—its

pledges to pay \$300, or any other sum would not be binding. The Abolition party if they ever got control of the Government, would repudiate it, while any other party, would be afraid to tax the people of the North to pay for the slaves.

The enlistment of negro troops retards the enlistment of white soldiers. Up to the time when the negro policy was commenced, we had no difficulty in getting volunteers, the whole nation was united in a cordial support of the war. As soon, however, as Abolition counsels prevailed, volunteering stopped the conscript law became a necessity—the people were divided, the energies of the loyal masses neutralized and paralyzed by divisions and dissensions.

The whole army, except here and there, in the case of some political General, or ambitious Colonels, abhors the whole policy—view the whole enterprise with disgust—army correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding.

As for Kentucky, she is unanimous against it, and, so far as she is concerned, while she is a loyal State, she will maintain her own just and constitutional rights. We have, thank God, a Governor who understands Kentucky's duty and her rights, and has the firmness and courage to perform the one, and defend and guard the other. He will lead the people in the path of duty; but, while he and they will be zealous in the cheerful discharge of all their duty to the Government, it does not necessarily follow that he and they should quietly submit to having the State Constitution and laws trampled under foot, to gratify a fanatical Abolition demand. Again we repeat that we are unconditionally for the Union, and, being so, we shall speak candidly concerning matters of public policy which concern, not only Kentucky, but the great cause of the Union to which the people of Kentucky are so thoroughly and unalterably attached.

We rejoice that the authorities have given official assurances that no scheme is on hand to enlist negro troops in Kentucky. We hope that it will not be done anywhere. The witty part of the Times' article we pass by with the single remark that the sentiments of the Commonwealth, reflect the sentiments of the loyal people of Kentucky, and conform to the principles of the inaugural address of our Governor, which has been so universally endorsed and applauded by all loyal men everywhere.

The Cincinnati Times cannot understand how we can be unconditionally for the Union, and at the same time, oppose the enlistment of slaves in Kentucky. We have no difficulty on the subject. We have from the start occupied this position. It is the position of the loyal men of Kentucky.

The only party in the State who secretly rejoice at the scheme is the Secession party. The rumor that slaves would be enlisted as soldiers, in this State, gave the Secessionists as much satisfaction as it could the most radical Abolitionist.

The Commonwealth has always given a proper support to the constitutional authorities. We have advocated, and still advocate, the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed. The last man and the last dollar, we say, should be given, if needed, to save the Government.

Every emotion of pride and patriotism should impel us to give this by voluntary and cheerful contributions of men and money, and not by a forced conscription or coercive action on the part of the Government.

Every conservative throughout the land will thank Gov. S. for these timely words of encouragement. Every effort should be made by the loyal States to fill up our army.

The military operations of the Government are delayed and hindered by the want of adequate military power, and are threatened with serious disasters. Prompt action is needed.

Halleck has succeeded in placing our armies in such positions that neither can aid the other by diversion, or strategy, or direct and speedy reinforcements, and the only safety is in making each army large enough to meet any force which it is in the power of the rebels to bring against it.

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they fail to convince him, should meet with, as it deserves, the condemnation of every citizen. This rule or ruin party are not better than rebels, and the country should not listen to what Governor Gamble has with great truth, characterized as monstrous and wholesale falsehoods.

THE COLUMBIA RAID.—The Louisville Journal, of October 27th, says, the pleasant county town of Adair has been cursed by two recent visits from guerrilla bands. The first was by about 52 men, on Saturday week, under the notorious Dillsbury, and the second on Monday last, when 250 to 300 repeated the visit under Hamilton, Champ Ferguson R. H. Philpot, and Dillsbury. On both occasions, as soon as they entered the town, they commenced the indiscriminate robbery of every one in the streets, taking watches, money, and valuables, with pistols presented in unpleasant proximity to their victims' heads. They were no respecters of persons; negroes were assaulted with as much *lang froid* as Nat. Gaither, Esq., the son-in-law and Secretary of State of Gov. Beriah Magoffin, who lost a valuable watch. The utter recklessness of these scoundrels may be appreciated when we are told by citizens that Champ Ferguson, a murderer-spotted fiend, wasthe best-behaved of the gang. They broke open the safe of Messrs. Suddard & Alexander, set the office on fire, burned the records of the Clinton County and Circuit Courts, which had been brought there for safety, took away several negroes, all of whom, but two or three, managed to elude the vigilance of their captor and returned to their homes. They seized three wagons filled with goods from this city, and drove them off, stripped the town of all the store-goods, and wantonly broke up the furniture.

Governor Bramlette's extensive law library, with his private papers and letters, was taken off and scattered all along the road for two miles out of the town. As they were departing, when they reached the municipal boundary, they halted, turned round, and, with mingled humor and triumph, gave three cheers for Governor Bramlette and no more men or money! As they passed out, they robbed two stores in Cumberland county, and seized a large number of horses, and in Adair county they even stripped the rings from the fingers of young ladies. They left in the direction of Overton county, across the border, and a large number of this gang of desperadoes were citizen rogues, improvised as robbers for the occasion, and on a thieving excursion from Tennessee. We think, from all the information we have gained, that this raid on Columbia was the most aggravated, wanton, and cruel of any that has been attempted in our State.

DOUBLE MURDER.—A party of gentlemen from Cincinnati, who have just returned from a fishing excursion in Indiana, state that on Monday last, in the town of Shoals, on White River, in Indiana, a difficulty occurred between a white man and a negro, the latter literally cutting the white man to pieces. The quarrel grew out of a discussion on the slavery question. The negro fled, but was shortly after found near by, dead, with two bullet holes in his head.

From the General orders recently issued from the War Department, we condense the following: No. 324 extends the time for enlisting veteran volunteers to the 1st of December, 1863. The first instalment of bounty is increased to \$60, making the total payment on muster in \$75, and reducing the remainder of the bounty at the end of three years' service to forty dollars. No. 325 amends the Revised Army Regulations to allow \$30 instead of \$10 for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. This includes the remuneration for all expenses incurred in apprehending, securing, and delivering deserters. No. 326 calls special attention to the act for enrolling national forces, section 22 of which provides that courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve for three years or during the war.

No NEGRO ENLISTMENTS IN KENTUCKY.—It will be seen from a special despatch on our first page, dated Washington, October 25, that the order relative to the enlistment of negro soldiers applies only to Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, and Delaware.—*Lou. Journal, October 27.*

The 5th Ohio Cavalry on a Raid—It interferes with a Rebel Election.—From the Corinth Chanticleer, of the 16th, we learn that the 5th Ohio cavalry have been out on a raid Southward. That journal says:

"The 5th Ohio cavalry, under command of Colonel Heath, made a raid, last week, as far down as Guntown. Last Tuesday, 6th, was the general election day of the Rebels in Mississippi, and the guerrillas had flock to the polls, at Baldwin, Major Ham having valiantly tendered the protection (?) of his command to the voters against the Yankees. But as soon as the rumor reached Baldwin that our forces were advancing, then commenced such a scatteration and skedaddling as never was seen before! The polls were closed before a Yankee was seen; the judges ran off with the poll-books; the voters, like rabbits, sought refuge in the thickest brush, and in the van of all this frightened, fleeing flock, was Ham's valiant battalion of protectors! But flight did not save them, for the gallant Fifth horse pursued them for two days with unrelenting pertinacity, killing, wounding and scattering them in every direction, whenever they could be coaxed to make a stand and show fight, which was not indeed too often. Major Smith, of the 5th Ohio cavalry, induced Major Ham himself by the strongest motive ever held out to him to try the utmost speed of his horse, for the gallant Ohioan was after the Butternut militiaman with vengeful celerity, and would have left the Rebel Major 'a body' but for the unfortunate snapping of every cap on his pistol. However, the scout was highly creditable to the gallant officers and brave men of the Fifth horse, for they killed a brace of 'rebs,'

Commissioner's Notice.—*Franklin Circuit Court.*
T. N. Lindsey, Trustee of E. W. Morgan, Plaintiff.
E. W. Morgan's Creditors, &c., Defendants.
Petition in Equity.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL HAVE PROOF OF CLAIMS AT MY OFFICE, IN THE CITY OF FRANKFORT, FROM THIS DAY UNTIL THE 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864. CREDITORS WHO FAIL TO PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS WITHIN THE TIME ABOVE SPECIFIED WILL BE BARRED.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
Commissioner.

Frankfort, Oct. 28, 1863-t.

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to the judgement of the Franklin Circuit Court, in the suit of Thomas N. Lindsey, trustee of E. W. Morgan, against E. W. Morgan's Creditors and others, I will, on,

MONDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1863, (being County Court day), sell to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, the tract of land known as the Kentucky Military Institute, in the county of Franklin, in the State of Kentucky, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, a large lot of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting in part, of SOFAS, OTTOMANS, CHAIRS, LOOKING-GLASSES, TABLES, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, AND MATTING, BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. Much of the furniture is very elegant and costly.

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STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.	
Real Estate unincumbered,	\$87,963 18	\$87,963 18	
Cash on hand and in Bank,	38,990 92	38,990 92	
and in transit,	111,968 05	111,968 05	
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	\$44,000	39,600 00	
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,			
Mortgage Bonds, 7 p. r. t., semi-annual interest,	3,500	4,600 00	
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Conver., M'tgge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,)	10,000	12,200 00	
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	25,000	27,750 00	
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G'l' Mort.) M'tgge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	25,000	27,250 00	
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	25,000	25,500 00	
P. E. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	25,000	25,500 00	
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. r. t., semi-annual interest,	20,000	22,000 00	
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. r. t., semi-annual interest,	38,000	41,800 00	
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. r. t., semi-annual interest,	30,000	32,400 00	
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgge Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	19,000	19,000 00	
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	10,000	10,600 00	
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, July 2, 1863.]			
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.			
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.			
[L.S.] GRANT GREEN, Auditor.			
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, July 2, 1863.]			
No. 20, Renewal.]			
This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Atna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it is herewith shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Agent holds in his possession an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.			
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.			
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.			
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.			
The following is a list of licensed Atna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:			
Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.			
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade			
John A. Williams, New Albany, Obion			
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton			
M. L. Broadwell, Cincinnati, Harrison			
Jas. A. Chappell, Louisville, Jefferson			
John H. Coffey, Covington, Campbell			
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.			
Alex. S. McGrory, Danville, Boyle			
Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin			
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon			
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin			
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming			
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott			
Phil H. Hillier, Henderson, Henderson			
A. H. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian			
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock			
Jas. A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer			
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette			
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard			
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion			
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson			
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason			
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery			
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry			
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine			
Henry Blanton, New Albany, Obion			
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newbern, Campbell			
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess			
Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon			
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken			
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison			
Isaac D. Smith, Paducah, McCracken			
Win. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington			
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston			
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby			
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln			
Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford			
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke			
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin			
July 20-21.			
5,000	5,500 00		
20,000	21,600 00		
10,000	9,900 00		
13,750	13,750 00		
WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.			
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.			
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.			
August 3, 1863-1f.			
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.			
J. F. ROBINSON.			
By the Governor:			
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.			
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.			
DESCRIPTION.			
Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, square made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop, shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.			
July 15, 1863-w&t&w 3m.			
NOTICE.			
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFORD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.			
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.			
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.			
Sept. 15, 1863-1m.			
NOTICE.			
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.			
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.			
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.			
Sept. 15, 1863-1m.			
NOTICE.			
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.			
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.			
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.			
Sept. 15, 1863-1m.			
NOTICE.			
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself JAMES. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to tell her own name.			
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.			
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T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.			
Sept. 15, 1863-1m.			
NOTICE.			
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of July, 1863, a negro boy calling himself HENRY. He is about 16 years of age, weighs about 120 pounds, very bright mulatto. Says he belongs to James Williams, of the State of Tennessee.			
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.			
THOMAS FRANCIS, J. M. C.			
August 11, 1863-1m.			
NOTICE.			
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